

Fair tonight; tomorrow
partly cloudy.

The Washington Times

The Times
Is read by some member of
every family in Washington

NUMBER 3813.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT

NAN PATTERSON WRITING STORY OF SAD TRAGEDY

Preparing Her Version
of Her Relations
With Young.

TO FACE JURY MONDAY

Is Pleased With the Twelve
Men, and Expects
Fair Trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Nan Patterson, the actress, now on trial for killing Frank Caesar Young, sat in her cell in the Tombs prison today preparing a record of her life from the time she met Young until the police placed her under arrest.

Miss Patterson has been at work on this data for many weeks, and every detail and circumstance in her relations with Young or his friends has been recorded. The young actress has frequently intimated that she is afraid that Young's friends, in revenge, will do their utmost to send her to the electric chair.

To Face Jury Monday.

Miss Patterson will nerve herself today and tomorrow to face the trial day, Monday, when Assistant District Attorney Rand will outline the State's case to the jury. Some clear idea of the State's case will then be known.

Miss Patterson has told her father and her counsel she is satisfied she will receive a fair trial from the judge and jury. When the last juror was selected late yesterday afternoon, Miss Patterson turned to her father and said: "They are one and all splendid men. I feel sure they will be guided solely by the evidence and that I will be acquitted."

Pawnbroker Stern Ill.

Assistant District Attorney Rand was informed today that Hyman Stern, the pawnbroker who sold the revolver with which Young was shot, is ill, and may not be able to attend the sessions of the court for the first few days of the trial. The revolver was purchased the day before the tragedy.

With the last jurymen picked the most tedious part of the trial has ended. From next Monday, when the taking of testimony will begin, to the end of the trial a series of sensations is expected.

The case will be, in one respect at least, one of the most remarkable ever held in this city.

Strong circumstantial evidence by the prosecution will conflict with direct testimony for the defense, and it will rest with the jury to decide which kind of evidence is the more convincing.

Expects First Degree.

Mr. Rand, it is said, expects to convict Miss Patterson of murder in the first degree. His main reliance is on testimony that he regards as absolute proof that Young could not have shot himself. Therefore he was murdered.

He also will try to show that Miss Patterson had a motive for murdering Young. He will attack her character and dwell on her relations with the bookmaker to show what that motive was.

To effect Mr. Rand's contentions of murder Mr. Levy will seek to show his client could not have premeditated the crime, as she did not know she would see Young on the morning he was shot. She has said:

"We had parted the night before, and I did not expect to see him again. I was asleep in my room when my sister woke me up and told me Young had called up on the telephone and wanted to see me. I dressed as quickly as I could, but he became impatient while waiting and rang up several times before I finally left the house. My last meeting with him was brought about by himself."

To disprove further the theory of the prosecution Mr. Levy will show that from the position in which Young sat in the chair he was entirely possible for him to have fired the shot and the bullet would have taken exactly the course it did.

As a climax Mr. Levy will put on the stand two witnesses who will testify they saw Young shoot himself. One of these witnesses, Milton W. Hazleton, a wealthy citizen of Onondaga, already has made an affidavit giving his version of the shooting.

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THE WEATHER REPORT.

A northwest disturbance of fair proportions has moved down into southern Minnesota, but will probably turn northward during Saturday. This disturbance has caused very little precipitation, but is attended by much higher temperatures to the south and east. Another severe storm has appeared near the extreme north Pacific Coast, and general rains have continued in that vicinity. There was no other precipitation of consequence, except light local snows and rains in Montana and the northern plateau.

Temperatures are very high for the season in the central valleys, the slope and western upper lake regions, and have fallen decidedly west of the Rocky Mountains, except along the coast.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 43°
12 noon 45°
1 p. m. 47°
2 p. m. 48°

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 42°
12 noon 44°
1 p. m. 46°
2 p. m. 47°

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 4:44
Sun rises tomorrow 6:47

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 5:21 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 12:07 a. m. 12:12 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 5:42 a. m. 6:02 p. m.

PROMINENT FIGURES AT TODAY'S UNVEILING



LIEUT. GEN. LOWENFELD.
Presented the Statue to Baron Von
Sternburg on Behalf of
the Kaiser.



BARON VON STERNBURG.
The German Ambassador Who Received
the Statue, and in Turn Presented
It to the United States Through
President Roosevelt.



BARONESS VON STERNBURG.
Wife of the German Ambassador, Who
Pulled the Cord That Released
the Drapery From About
the Statue.



COUNT VON SCHMETTOW,
Personal Representative of the Kaiser.
A Prominent Figure in To-
day's Ceremonies.

STUTLER CALLED A BLACKMAILER BY CONTRACTOR

Sensational Charges Preferred in Affidavit
by Robinson Against Superintendent
of Street Cleaning Service.

FACTS PLAINLY SPECIFIED MET BY A STRONG DENIAL

Matter Sums Itself Up to a Question of
Veracity Between The Two Men—Hear-
ing in Progress Today.

CHARGES ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL

Royal Robinson accuses Warner Stutler with practical blackmail in certain transactions.

Namely—That Stutler asked and received a loan of \$400 on or about June 15, 1899, giving note therefor.

That six months later Robinson says he made a second loan of \$130, taking note.

That six months later Stutler is alleged to have asked for \$100, which was refused.

That Stutler is further alleged to have asked a contribution to the Republican campaign fund in West Virginia.

That in the course of a dispute regarding work of contractor in 1902 Stutler is alleged to have demanded and received the notes given for loans as specified.

Robinson declares no return payments were ever made on account of the notes.

The District Commissioners' investigation into the charges of official maladministration preferred against Warner Stutler, Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, by Royal Robinson, a former contractor, took a decidedly sensational turn today.

In the hearing begun at 10:30 o'clock this morning, Robinson accused Stutler of having practically blackmailed the firm of Lilly & Robinson to the extent of over \$500.

The Stutler investigation has been dragging along since the early part of last summer, and it was brought out at the trial today that, perhaps, one reason for Robinson not having made the blackmail accusation earlier was his aversion to appearing in the light of having submitted to Stutler's demands for money as alleged.

Was Nearly Concluded.

It was thought in September that the investigation had been concluded, but it was later announced that further charges had been made that would necessitate a reopening of the case. The charges were made public today by the Commissioners' giving out at the trial the sworn statements of Robinson and Stutler affirming and denying, respectively, the blackmail charges.

The sworn statement of Royal Robinson is as follows:

"On or about June 15, 1899, while both members of the firm were in Washington preparing to begin said work on the first of the following July, Mr. Lilly informed the affiant that he had been approached by Warner Stutler, Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department of the District of Columbia, with a request for a loan of \$400 wherewith

to make a payment on a piece of real estate.

"Mr. Lilly and the affiant agreed that the request was an attempt to blackmail the firm and after carefully considering the question decided they would have to submit to it. The firm not having then made a bank connection in Washington, Mr. Lilly advanced the sum of \$400 to the said Warner Stutler and took his note therefor. That when the firm was in funds, Mr. Lilly assigned the note to Lilly and Robinson, and the affiant gave him the firm's check for the sum of \$400.

Second Loan of \$130.

"About six months subsequent to the date of the loan of \$400, Mr. Stutler asked the affiant for a loan of \$130, which he said he needed to meet the interest on the deferred payments on his residence property. The affiant did loan Stutler the sum of \$133, and took his note for that sum. At that time Mr. Stutler apologized for his failure to meet the note for \$400, which was then paid due, and promised to pay it in the near future.

"The affiant further says that again about six months later than the transaction just mentioned, the said Warner Stutler asked him for a loan of \$100, wherewith to make another payment of interest, which the affiant refused. And that still later, the said Stutler asked the affiant on behalf of the firm of Lilly & Robinson, to make a contribution to the Republican campaign fund in the State of West Virginia, he Stutler, saying that Senator Elkins was in danger of defeat for re-election and had delegated him, Stutler, to solicit campaign funds from contractors in this District of Columbia. The affiant, disbelieving the story, refused to contribute.

"The affiant further says that on a

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FOR SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR

Report Envoy Is to Initiate
Negotiations.
SAFE CONDUCT FROM OYAMA

Kuropatkin Said to Have Been Directed
to Apply to Japanese Com-
mander-in-Chief.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—An official dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar telegraphed General Kuropatkin, commander-in-chief of the forces in Manchuria, directing him to ask Field Marshal Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, to facilitate the passage of a Russian envoy to Port Arthur to initiate negotiations for the capitulation of the port.

Russian Troops in the Field.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—It was officially announced today that Russian troops in Manchuria now number 370,000 with 1,522 guns and that in three months there will be 666,000 troops with 1,818 guns at the scene of operations against the Japanese.

Of this number 562,000 men and 1,596 guns will be in active service, the remainder in fortified positions along the lines of communication and as auxiliary forces.

Russians Fall Back.

TOKYO, Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Yinkow says that the Russian left wing fell back yesterday and joined the main body at Peking, apparently to engage the Japanese center.

The Japanese right army immediately advanced beyond the positions abandoned by the Russians. The Japanese left army began operations simultaneously.

The Sea River is frozen to a depth of five inches.

JAPS MAY SINK SHIP IN SUEZ

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 19.—It is rumored at Suez that the Japanese intend to block the canal by sinking a Russian cruiser.

The authorities are exercising the strictest vigilance, and coast guards are patrolling the canal.

PORT SAID, Nov. 19.—For the extra security of the Russian fleet, which is daily expected, preparations have been made to shut off part of the port by means of booms, thus insuring isolation.

BUYS WARSHIPS FROM ARGENTINA

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—A report is current here that four Argentine warships have been bought through a French agent and will join Admiral Rogestvsky's fleet, thus giving him a strong preponderance over the Japanese fleet.

Among the conditions for the new Russian loan, the bulk of which will be furnished by Germany, is that a large order for warships shall be given to the latter country.

ENGLAND ACCEPTS RUSSIAN CHANGES

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador at London, has informed the Russian government that the British government has accepted the

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\$1.25—To Baltimore and Return—\$1.25.
Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday and Sunday; tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited and good for return until Sunday night.—Adv.

KAISER'S GIFT UNVEILED WITH MUCH CEREMONY

Statue of Frederick the Great Presented to
the American Nation—Military Spectacle
Provided for Emperor's Representatives.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S WIFE RELEASES DRAPERY OF FLAGS

Tribute to Genius of Soldier Hero Paid in
Speeches of Presentment and Acceptance.
Diplomats and Warriors in Attendance.

FOINIS ABOUT FAMOUS STATUE.

First of figures of world's history-makers placed in War College grounds.

Work of Prof. Uphues, a noted German sculptor.

The gift of Emperor William.

Statue of bronze, eight feet in height, on granite seven feet in height.

Frederick the Great represented on one of his celebrated daily walks.

Clothed in uniform of eighteenth century.

Cocked hat surmounts a plumed wig.

Rank designated by number and arrangement of buttons on uniform.

Waistcoat of gold lace and braid.

Wide cloth sash supports heavy sword at side.

Walking stick with knotted military cord in right hand.

Elliptical design in bronze on north face of pedestal bears inscription:

"Frederich Der Grosse—1740-1786."

Dates mark accession to throne of United Prussia and of death.

Peace congresses may come, peace congresses may go, but the world's admiration for a soldier will never wane.

Time cannot dim the glory of a military hero. His fame is world wide. It is written in blood and revived every time the sound of trumpets and tramp of soldiers thrills a nation, peace-loving though it may be.

More than a hundred years—years made memorable by the greatest wars the world has ever known—have only added to the glory of the military achievements of Frederick the Great, whose statue was unveiled this afternoon at Washington Barracks.

Many Soldiers Present.

Soldiers of many wars gathered to do honor to the memory of the great military genius and joined with representatives of all the world's great military powers in cheering the bronze image of Germany's idol when the American wife of the German ambassador freed the stalwart figure of its draperies of American and German flags.

Five thousand cheering men and women leaped to their feet and drowned the inspiring strains of "Heil Dir Im Siegerkranz," which the Marine Band added to the demonstration.

President Roosevelt led the cheering and European diplomats grouped about the Executive forgot battles in which the great German soldiers humbled their own nations' armies and paid homage to the great soldier.

For the time being the Atlantic disappeared. The United States and Germany stood side by side. The thousands of German-Americans who attended the ceremony were the bond which united the representatives of Emperor William and the President, the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished Americans.

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ADAMS PROMISES A SQUARE DEAL IN COLORADO

Deportation of Miners
Cowardly and Illegal,
He Says.

MINERS ARE SET FREE

Thirty-seven Cases Aban-
doned, and Others May
Not Come to Trial.

DENVER, Nov. 18.—Governor-elect Adams, in an interview, today declared that every man shall have a square deal under his administration.

He declared further to the newspaper men that he was not bound by the Western Federation of Miners, or anyone else, but that he disapproved of the deportation of miners, and that he considered the best thing for Colorado would be to assure law and order.

Deportation Unjustified.

When asked if he thought there was any justification in the deportation of the miners, he said emphatically he believed there was none.

He expressed himself as considering it cowardly, illegal, and an evasion of the law.

The miners, he said, should have been tried, and, if found guilty, sent to the penitentiary.

Speaking of the acts accredited to the Miners' Federation, Governor-elect Adams said that the question of their legality with reference to State authority was too deep to go into.

Both Sides Lawless.

There was lawlessness on both sides. The questions should have been taken before the courts and decided by legal minds.

"I am opposed to illegal acts either by capitalist interests or the interests of labor," he said.

The governor-elect is also opposed to the use of State militia, except in the cases of extreme seriousness.

Thus far the count of ballots has indicated irregularities for alleged conspiracy in the Victor rioting and Independence Depot explosion of last June were abandoned. The men, who were placed under heavy bonds, were released from all blame in the case.

The remaining seventeen cases, it is believed, will never come to trial.

EX-SENATOR DAVIS IS BACK AT WORK

Talks Politics Over His
Desk in Washington.

Looking as if he had been on a long and pleasant vacation instead of through a strenuous national campaign, and as happy as though he had been elected instead of defeated, Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, sat in his office in the McLean Building this morning and talked politics and other things with a reporter for The Times as though nothing had happened.

Affable, genial, and kindly, Mr. Davis shows in defeat those qualities which have so endeared him to the hearts of the people of the State he has done so much for.

Time to Settle Down.

"Well," said Mr. Davis, in response to a question regarding his feelings over the outcome of the election, "I can only repeat what I said on the morning after to the young men who work with me. I have spent a lot of time running around the country and now the time has come to settle down to work again. We must work hard to pay for the dancing we did."

As soon as the polls closed on November 8, Mr. Davis called his secretaries and helpers around him and told them what he repeated above, and on the morning of November 9 he was going about his business as usual.

Mr. Davis supported the Nebraska and 1896 and 1900. During the campaign Mr. Bryan made a number of speeches in West Virginia. Another letter that seemed to gratify Mr. Davis was one from Senator Daniel of Virginia, who accompanied him on one of his tours through West Virginia.

He will make his headquarters in Washington this winter at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Lee, on Massachusetts Avenue.

In the course of conversation Mr. Davis said he had received from William Jennings Bryan a very warm personal letter, which he appreciated highly. He and Mr. Bryan are old friends.

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